What Was the Driving Force Behind European Imperialism in Africa?

Between 1500 and 1800, European slavers and traders did not venture far from the African coast. The west coast of Africa from the Senegal River to Angola was known as "the white man's grave." **Malaria** was the biggest killer and crews often stayed on ship when trading their European pots and cloth and guns for West African slaves. During these 300 years, European presence in Africa was not about **imperialism** and seizing colonies; it was about buying slaves from local chiefs and then getting out of West African waters with your crew and slave cargo still alive.

In 1807, the British outlawed the **trans-Atlantic slave trade** and in 1833 slavery itself. At this point the only British colony in Africa was the Cape Colony in southern Africa. What now sharpened Europe's interest in Africa was exploration. Scotsman Mungo Park gave his life in 1806 while investigating the Niger River region in west Africa. In 1840 David Livingston began more than thirty years in the interior of central Africa. Whereas maps of Africa drawn in 1800 had left great holes in the continent's center, by 1850 some of the blanks were filling in. Still, as late as 1870 only 10% of Africa was under European control, and most of that was along the edges – French Algeria, British Sierra Leone, Portuguese Angola.

King Leopold of Belgium broke this pattern. In the early 1880s he acquired a private "country" of 900,000 square miles in central Africa. Leopold called his estate Congo Free State. Leopold's Congo was 95 times the size of Belgium and his purpose was to make money by taking out ivory and rubber. Over the next twenty years Leopold's managers proceeded to kill, through **forced labor**, horrible mistreatment, and the introduction of disease, as many as 10,000,000 people. It was not a good beginning for European imperialism in Africa.

During the same years that Leopold was buying the Congo, other European leaders were becoming very aware of two things: First, Africa was filled with incredible natural resources; second, a scramble for these riches could lead to war among the European powers. Otto von Bismarck of Germany proposed that a conference be held in Berlin in 1884 and 1885 to divide up Africa in a reasonable and peaceful manner. The Africans, of course, would not be invited. At the conference, the European nations (all except Switzerland attended) divided up the African continent by claim and by the **rule of occupation**. It was not enough, for example, for England to claim Nigeria. England also had to prove that it had treaty agreements, buildings, soldiers, and administrators on the ground to support their claim. At Berlin, the European nations also agreed to certain principles regarding colonization. These included **free trade**, the elimination of slavery, respect for each other's territorial claims, and improving the "moral and material well-being" of Africans. They did not, however, consider the land claims of Africans.

This short background brings us to the question asked by this Mini-Q. For more than three centuries Europeans had avoided the African interior. Now, powers like England, France, and Germany showed a fresh interest in getting and holding large pieces of the African continent. But why this new interest? More specifically, in the late 19th Century, *what was the driving force behind European imperialism in Africa?*

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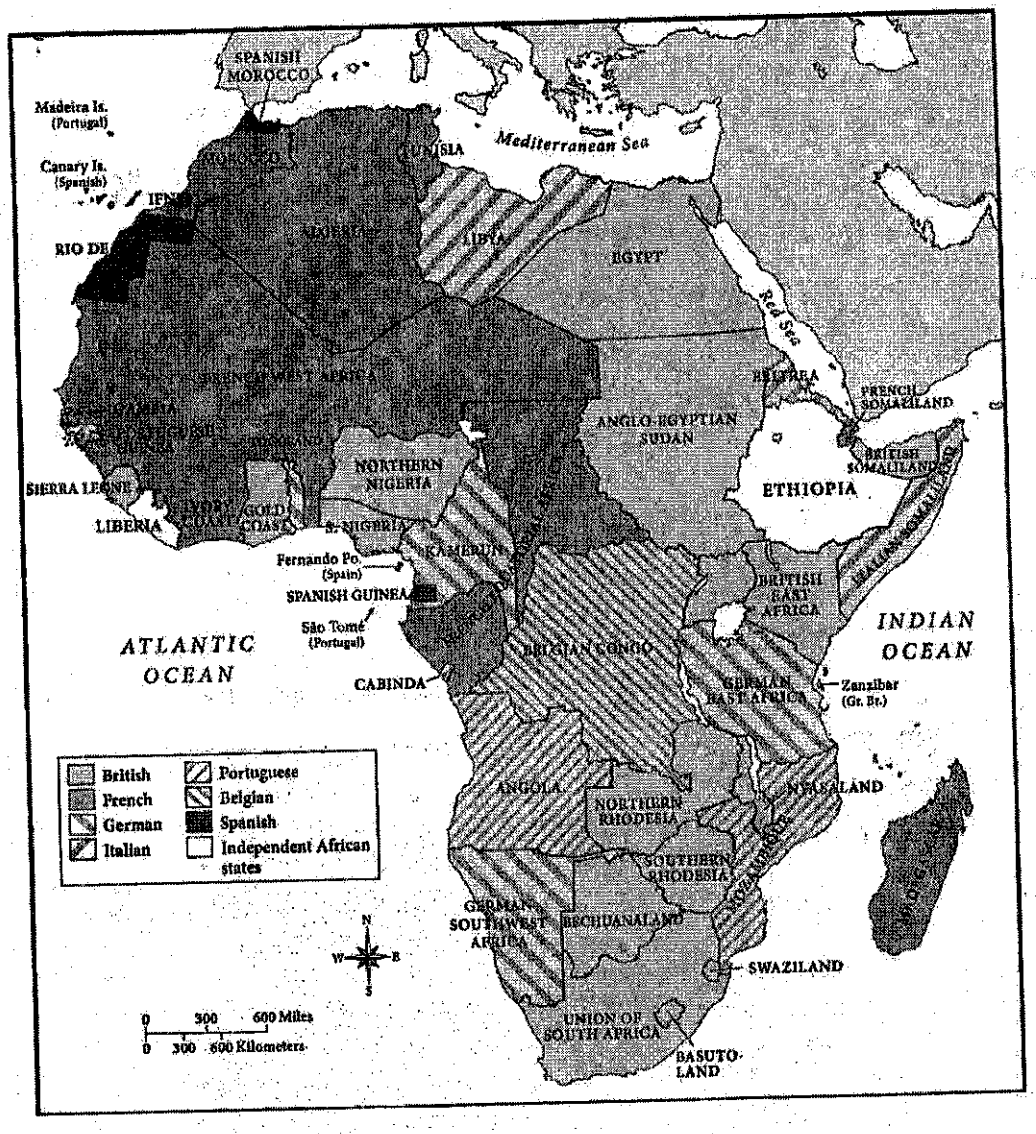
Document A

Source: Partition of Africa, 1884-85. Map Created from various sources.



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Document B

Source: John Ruskin, lecture at Oxford University, February 8, 1870.

Note: John Ruskin (1819-1900) was a well regarded English intellectual, author, and speaker whose interests ranged from art critic to social reformer. This talk at Oxford was delivered to a standing room only crowd. A short excerpt follows.

> [Will the] youths of England, make your country again a royal throne of kings; ... for all the world a source of light, a center of peace?... (T)his is what [England] must either do or perish: she must found colonies as fast and as far as she is able, formed of her most energetic and worthiest men; – seizing every piece of fruitful waste ground she can set her foot on, and there teaching these her colonists ... that their first aim is to be to advance the power of England by land and by sea.

Source: Freidrich Fabri, *Does Germany Need Colonies?* 1879.

Note: Freidrich Fabri (1824-1891) has been called the "father of the German colonial movement." Fabri was impressed by the colonial achievements of the English and wanted Germany to do something of the same. His book was quite well received.

> But should not the German nation who is fundamentally so very capable, so seaworthy, so industrially and commercially minded … successfully pave the way for this new course? … It would be wise if we Germans would learn about colonial skills from our Anglo-Saxon cousins and would begin–in a friendly competition–to strive after them. When the German Reich centuries ago was at the peak of the states in Europe, it was the Number One trade and sea power. Should the New German Reich wish to prove and maintain its newly won position of power for a long time, it will have to take up the same culture-mission and delay no longer to acknowledge its colonial task anew.

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Source: Information drawn from various sources..

Note: The Industrial Revolution led to many discoveries and inventions that helped Europeans to take over Africa.

Technological Development (Date Invented)	Use and Significance
Steam engine (1787) first used in boats; (1804) first used in locomotives	A more constant and forceful source of power than sails on ships or horse-drawn carriages. Steam engines powered ships and railroads.
Method of getting quinine from cinchona tree bark (1820)	Treatment for the disease malaria
Electric telegraph (1837)	Communication over long distances
Bessemer process (1855)	Quicker and cheaper method of manufacturing steel, which was lighter and more durable than iron
Maxim gun (1884)	First machine gun
Repeating rifle (late 1800s)	A faster-loading gun that was able to fire multiple shots more accurately than older muskets

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